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law of the United States, and such provisions of the Uniform Sales Act and of the Uniform Bills of Lading Act as vary from the common law are noted. A statement of the law of many of the countries of continental Europe and of South America, as well as the law of Japan, so far as the codes in those countries show their law, is also appended.

One who reads the body of the book, if he has in mind the purposes which merchants have attempted to accomplish by means of bills of lading, will be struck with the apparent desire of the courts to thwart these purposes wherever they seem to interfere with rules of the common law. The custom of merchants has not had such good fortune in the matter of bills of lading as in the matter of bills of exchange. The compromises which the courts have made have not always been harmonious, and Mr. Bennett does not wholly escape the imputation of believing inconsistent things at the same time because eminent judges have in different decisions authorized the inconsistency. On p. 49 he says: "It seems clear then that the property in goods at sea can be passed without the indorsement of a bill of lading." On p. 17, however, he says: "It is probable that a bill of lading which does not contain some such words as '*or order*' or '*or order or assigns*,' or which is specially indorsed but without the addition of those words after the name of the indorsee, does not on indorsement or reindorsement pass such legal property in the goods as the indorser intended to pass to the indorsee by the contract between them." It is hard to see, if the property can be passed without the indorsement of the bill of lading, why any particular form of bill of lading or of indorsement should be material for that purpose, when an intent to transfer the property is manifested. Indeed, the general conclusion of the author fortified by many statements in the decisions, seems to be, though he has nowhere distinctly formulated it, that apart from Factors Acts, the only importance of bills of lading is an inconclusive evidence of transactions which might equally well be carried out otherwise, — a poor kind of security on which to advance yearly hundreds of millions of pounds and dollars.

S. W.

BOUVIER'S LAW DICTIONARY. Volumes I, II, and III. By John Bouvier. Third Revision (eighth edition). By Francis Rawle. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1914. pp. xix, 3504.

True to its title, this revision of Bouvier's Law Dictionary is above all a "concise encyclopedia of the law." Since the last revision, in 1897, the encyclopedic titles have been more fully developed and brought down to date, until now they contain in compact form a remarkably complete outline of the various branches of the law. In this field, of course, the work is not intended, and could not hope to supplant the encyclopedias and digests now accessible to the profession. But as a convenient guide to the fundamental principles of the law, it is sure to prove valuable to the practitioner as well as the student, especially because of the wealth of material which it makes readily available. Well-chosen cases are cited in support of the propositions of law, and for the first time the names of all cases cited are given, with citations to all series of reports. Frequent references to treatises and legal periodicals, moreover, make each title a valuable guide to the secondary authority on the subject. It is especially gratifying to note many citations to the leading articles and editorial comment of this Review.

The development of the encyclopedic side of the work, however, has in no respect interfered with its independent worth as a dictionary. On the contrary, several thousand new titles of this sort have been added, so that it now constitutes a compendium of legal terms from the various systems of law that for practical purposes appears to be complete. The many additions to this re-

vision have been effected without such an enlargement of the work as to make it cumbersome. It now appears for the first time in three volumes, but they are executed in such a compact and serviceable form that convenient reference is assured. In fact, in every respect this revision maintains the excellence that has made Bouvier's the standard American dictionary of law.

S. P. G.

**BENDER'S WAR REVENUE LAW, 1914.** By the Publisher's Editorial Staff. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender and Company. 1914. pp. xxviii, 181.

The so-called War Revenue Law of 1914 is a reminder of two things: the perverse elasticity of our tariff, and the economic interdependence of world nations. To meet the deficiency in our revenue caused by the war in Europe, Congress has been compelled to impose as an emergency measure much the same taxes which would be imposed were the United States actually involved in the war. In fact, the Act of 1914 is in a large measure a reënactment of the Act of 1898, passed as an emergency measure during the Spanish War.

The present act is distinctly an emergency measure, and fixes December 31, 1915, as the date when the new taxes shall cease. It repeals nothing of the existing revenue laws, but adds much, and is bound to give rise to numerous vexing legal questions. The publication of an annotated text of the law for the convenience of practitioners is, therefore, entirely justifiable and proper. Bender's War Revenue Law is that and no more. With a preliminary historical introduction and an entirely inadequate description of the internal revenue laws in general, the book contains the full text of the act with copious annotations and citations from the authorities, including departmental rulings, which although, of course, not binding on the courts, are precedents for administrative action and therefore of interest. On the whole the book appears to be as much of an emergency measure as the act itself, and suffers equally from hasty construction; a convenient guide in practice, but of little or no use to the student.

**THE DEAF.** By Harry Best. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 1914. pp. xviii, 340.

**ESSENTIALS OF THE LAW.** Vol. I. Blackstone. By Marshall D. Ewell. Second Edition. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender and Company. 1915. pp. xvi, 867.

**LEADING CASES IN CANADIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.** By A. H. F. Lefroy. Toronto: The Carswell Company, Ltd. 1914. pp. xxi, 112.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY DESPATCHES RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN THE WAR.** London: Darling and Son, Ltd. 1914. pp. 89.

**THE ILLEGALITY OF THE TRIAL OF JESUS.** By Hon. John E. Richards. **THE LEGALITY OF THE TRIAL OF JESUS.** By S. Srinivasa Aiyar. New Orleans: Charles E. George. 1914. pp. 92.

**JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.** By John C. Rose. Baltimore: King Brothers. 1915. pp. xxx, 406.